AUGUST 17, 1769. THE NUMBER 952.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate libera Linguam Mentemque liberas esse debere. —— *Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

BOSTON, *July* 24.

The following is a true copy of the dutiful and loyal petition of the town of Boston, the metropolis of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, *to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, which paſſed, nemine contradicente, at an annual meeting of the ſaid town legally called and held in March laſt, and by their order was ſigned by the Moderator, and tranſmitted to the Hon.* Isaac Barre, *Eſq; in London, to be preſented by him to his Majeſty as ſoon as might be.*

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Boſton, the capital of your province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, being legally aſſembled in town meeting, beg leave to approach you Majeſty and humbly implore your Royal attention while we bring our complaints to the Throne, where your aggrieved ſubjects cannot fail of redreſs.

It is our conſolation, amidſt all our ſufferings, that the Britiſh throne is filled with a ſovereign adorned with every princely virtue, whoſe Royal ear is ever attentive to the humble petitions of the meaneſt of his ſubjects; and we beſeech your Majeſty to indulge us at this time in a particular addreſs, as our circumſtances are rendered peculiarly perplexed and diſtreſſing.

Nothing could have more affected us with grief and anxiety than to perceive the concern which your Majeſty has expreſſed that a ſpirit of faction had broke out in ſome of your American colonies, and that the capital town in one of them had been repreſented to your Majeſty as being in a ſtate of diſobedience to all law and government; but when it appeared that ſuch advices had been laid before your Majeſty's Miniſters as to induce the Houſe of Lords expreſſly to reſolve that *the town of Boſton* had been in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion for ſome time paſt, we were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment as well as grief.

We deeply lament that diſorders have taken place in any part of your Majeſty's dominions, but ſuch is the imperfection of all human affairs that theſe will be found even in the beſt regulated ſocieties, and under the happieſt government. Your Majeſty, in your great wiſdom and clemency, will make favourable allowances for any errours and faults that are not inconſiſtent with ſettled principles of loyalty and due obedience to government. With the cloſeſt truth we can aſſure your Majeſty that none of your ſubjects of this town can be juſtly charged with diſaffection to your Royal perſon, family, or government, or even a diſpoſition to oppoſe the due reſtraints of law and conſtitutional authority. Permit us, with the warmeſt affection and duty, to aſſure your Majeſty that the only inſtance that could bear a repreſentation of diſorder and confuſion in this town within the year paſt was in a great meaſure occaſioned by the miſconduct of ſome of your Majeſty's ſervants here, who by exerciſing a power not warranted by the acts of Parliament, or beyond their directions, had irritated the minds of ſome individuals of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and excited them to ſuch proceedings as we cannot pretend to juſtify; but this diſorder was immediately diſcountenanced by the body of the inhabitants, and very ſoon ſuppreſſed. Your Majeſty's Council, however, met upon the occaſion, and appointed a committee of their own body, conſiſting of ſuch members as bore commiſſions for the peace in the county, to inquire into the diſorder and bring the offenders to puniſhment; but your Majeſty's Governour thought proper afterwards not to encourage this proceſs, preferring, as we are informed, another method of procedure. Accordingly we find, by the printed votes of the Houſe of Commons, minutes of depoſitions relating to this affair, tranſmitted by the Governour to your Majeſty's Secretary of State, which have operated to the great diſadvantage of this town, while, after our careful inquiry, we have not to this moment the full knowledge of what they contain, nor of the magiſtrate before whom they were taken; and yet we have reaſon to fear that, from the proceſs of civil juſtice thus laid aſide, occaſion has been taken to form a repreſentation to your Majeſty's Miniſters not only that illegal acts had been committed by ſome individuals among us, but that the inhabitants in general were in *a ſtate* of oppugnation to all law and government. With all ſubmiſſion to your Majeſty, but with a confidence which will every accompany innocence and truth, we can declare that the courſe of juſtice has never been interrupted in any of your Majeſty's courts, nor even before a ſingle magiſtrate, nor can an inſtance be produced of ſo much as an attempt to reſcue any criminal out of the hands of juſtice; and though ſome of the cuſtomhouſe officers may have been treated ill, occaſioned by ſome imprudent and unprecedented conduct on their part, yet the payment of the duties required by thoſe acts of Parliament which are complained of by your Majeſty's American ſubjects as grievous to them has never been interrupted here: And there has been a diſpoſition among all your Majeſty's ſubjects of this town orderly and dutifully to wait for that relief which we ſtill hope for from your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency, and the juſtice of your Parliament. We therefore beg leave humbly to ſubmit to your Majeſty whether thoſe repreſentations muſt not have been greatly exaggerated, and injurious to your faithful ſubjects, which have induced the Lords to reſolve that *the ſtate* of the town of Boſton has been diſorder and confuſion.

Your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed farther to indulge us in expreſſing our deep concern that the *publick* tranſactions of the town have been repreſented to Adminiſtration in ſuch a light as to incur the cenſure of the Lords, and we ſtill fear an unſpeakably greater misfortune, your Majeſty's diſpleaſure. Far be it from us to bring upon ourſelves, by our own conduct, the diſpleaſure of our gracious ſovereign, to whom we have ever born, and do ſtill bear, true and faithful allegiance. Unfortunately for the inhabitants of this town, their publick conduct has been arraigned as undutiful, diſaffected, and even rebellious. Under this apprehenſion, the Seleƈtmen of the town thought it their duty reſpectfully to wait on your Majeſty's Governour of this province, and prayed that he would communicate to them an account *of facts*, as he had ſtated them ſince the commencement of the laſt year; that the town, having a clear and preciſe underſtanding of ſuch matters as might appear to have been alleged againſt it, might be able to make its own defence. They alſo prayed that the Governour would condeſcend ſo far as to point out to the town in what reſpects he apprehended its publick tranſactions might appear to have miſtated with any law, or the Britiſh conſtitution, that the town might either retract its errour or vindicate its own conduct; but the Governour did not think proper to grant their requeſt. Thus your Majeſty's aggrieved ſubjects have been kept in total ignorance of ſuch repreſentations as have been made againſt them, even until they have felt their unhappy effects; for it has been judged proper that your Majeſty's troops ſhould be ordered here and ſtationed in the body of the town, contrary, as we humbly apprehend, to the manner preſcribed in the act of Parliament made for the proviſion of quarters for your Majeſty's troops in America, upon a repreſentation of their neceſſity to aid the civil authority, and preſerve the peace, while, as we humbly conceive, all who have had an opportunity of nearly obſerving our behaviour, with an unprejudiced eye, will allow that your Majeſty's ſubjects of this town are, and have been, as orderly and peaceable, as ſubmiſſive to law and juſt authority, and as truly loyal to their ſovereign, as any ſubjects in your Majeſty's extended empire. We therefore, with hearts full of affection and duty, and with the warmeſt attachment to our conſtitutional rights, liberties, and privileges, moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to allow us to declare that thoſe accounts are ill grounded which may have repreſented us as held to our allegiance and duty, to the beſt of ſovereigns, only by the band of terrour and the force of arms. We cannot therefore forbear moſt ardently to ſupplicate your Majeſty to remove from the town a military power, a power which the cloſeſt truth will warrant us to declare is unneceſſary for the ſupport of civil authority among us, for which we have the publick teſtimony of your Majeſty's Council; a power which your ſubjects cannot but conſider as unfavourable to commerce, deſtructive to morals, dangerous to law, and tending to overthrow the civil conſtitution, more eſpecially at ſo great a diſtance from the Throne.

We *fly* to the clemency and juſtice of our ſovereign, and common father, from the diſtreſſes brought upon us through the miſapprehenſions of our diſtant fellow ſubjects, founded, as we conceive, on groundleſs reports, and the falſe accuſations of ſome of your Majeſty's principal ſervants here. And we entreat that your Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders that the town may be favoured with Governour Bernard's letters, the memorials of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms here, and other papers which muſt ſo deeply affect their moſt important intereſts; that they may have the juſtice of being heard, upon notice, by Council, upon any matters of charge that may have been brought againſt them, and of laying before your Majeſty, and the whole nation, what they may have to offer in their own vindication. If ſuch an opportunity might be allowed them they doubt not of being able to make their innocence appear to the ſatisfaction of their ſovereign, and the ſhame of their accuſers.

Your Majeſty poſſeſſes a glory ſuperiour to that of any monarch upon earth, the glory of being at the head of the happieſt civil conſtitution in the world, and under which human nature appears with the greateſt advantage and dignity, the glory of reigning over a *free people*, and of being enthroned in the hearts of your ſubjects. Your Majeſty therefore, we are ſure, will not frown upon thoſe who have the warmeſt attachment to this conſtitution, and to their ſovereign, but upon ſuch as ſhall be found to have attempted, by their miſrepreſentations, to diminiſh the bleſſings of your Majeſty's reign, in the remoteſt parts of your dominions.

Your Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders and inhabitants of ſaid town, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

We hear from Newport, Rhode Iſland, that laſt Monday the ſloop Liberty, Capt. Reid, ſaid to be owned by the Commiſſioners, brought in there a brig and a ſloop, belonging to Connecticut, that they had for ſome pretext ſeized in the Sound, which, together with the imprudent behaviour of the Captain and ſome of his people, ſo exaſperated a number of perſons there that on Wedneſday afternoon they went on board the Liberty as ſhe lay at anchor in the harbour and cut her cables, and let her drift aſhore. They then ſet her on fire, but being informed a conſiderable quantity of powder was on board, for fear of endangering the town they extinguiſhed it again. They then cut away her maſt, threw her guns and ſtores overboard, entered the cabin and deſtroyed the Captain's and his wife's clothes, bedding, &c. broke the tables, chairs, china, and other things therein, and did not quit her until three o'clock the next morning, when, after ſcuttling the veſſel, they left her a mere wreck, and ſhe now remains ſunk near one of the wharfs there. They alſo ſeized her barge and boat, and burnt them. The brig that was ſeized, we hear, was legally diſcharged on Thurſday; but that the ſloop made her eſcape, in the confuſion, the evening before. The Captain of the tender made complaint to the Governour, who told him he was ready to aſſiſt him in the diſcovering the offenders, and to bring them to juſtice, if they could be found; but reminded the Captain that he had never ſhewn the commiſſion by which he acted, and had made ſeizure of theſe and other veſſels. The Captain ſaid he left it to the town to take charge of the hull of the veſſel, which he refuſed to have any farther concern with; and nobody elſe will meddle with her.

A day or two after a court was held for the trial of the brig, but the people being all gone, and no evidence appearing to condemn her, ſhe was diſcharged; and the veſſel and papers were delivered back to the Captain, who ſailed for the port of New London, to which he belonged.

It is reported in town that two of the Commiſſioners are ordered home.

Capt. Strange ſailed from Portſmouth laſt Tueſday for England, with whom went Major Robert Rogers.

Yeſterday the Senegal ſloop of war ſailed from this port, for Rhode Iſland.

Extract of a letter from a Peer of the firſt blood in Britain *to his friend in* North America, *April* 13.

"I have not been an unfeeling ſpectator of your diſtreſſes, or of the common calamities of your native country; but as Tully writes, being neither able to bear the manners of the Princes or of the people, I have thought fit, under the ſhelter of the greateſt examples, to retire from civil broils to my little paternal inheritance.

"If I had thought that my mingling any longer in the political crowd could have done any ſervice to my country, I would not have adopted a plan of domeſtick, ſtudious, or rural retirement; but as things are now ſituated, I think myſelf happy in my ſilent retreat from the unhappy diſſentions of a too much convulſed and corrupt commonwealth.

"From this virtuous and contemplative retirement I will never conſent to withdraw myſelf, while I ſee things in the light I now do. Should any critical events happen to reſtore the loſt manners of the Britiſh empire, and to open a channel for the exerciſe of any little talents of which I may be poſſeſſed, for the good of my country, no one will come forth with greater pleaſure or alacrity than myſelf. Penetrated as I have been, from my tendereſt youth, with the higheſt ſentiments of truth, honour, and righteouſneſs of action, I rejoice in writing with ſincerity ſuch a letter to ſuch a man; and even in my ſecret hours of meditation, or in the more animated intercourſes of my little ſociety, I ſhall often wiſh and pray for the accompliſhment of thoſe happy changes for which you breathe, and have often breathed your benevolent deſires.

"Farewell, Sir; be of good courage, and remember that even in theſe laſt times you had the comfort to receive ſuch greatneſs, and ſuch ſympathetick expreſſions of emotion from the diſtreſſed remnant of a deſpiſed and unfortunate, yet a bold and generous race of patriots. Tell Mr. Cuſhing, and thoſe other Gentlemen whoſe regards I poſſeſs and value, that I remember them with honour and with pleaſure; tell them, tell all who deſerve to be told it, that there is a Peer in Britain who is a true friend to injured innocence, and to America, one who loves liberty and virtuous exertions for their *own* ſakes, and not for the popular applauſe which often accompany them; that he withdraws himſelf from his reward, and is preparing himſelf diligently for a better country."

We are aſſured, from undoubted authority, that the Adminiſtration is well diſpoſed to relieve the colonies againſt all grievances ariſing from the late revenue acts; and though this preſent Miniſtry have concurred in the opinion of the whole Legiſlature that no meaſure ought to be taken which can derogate from the legiſlative authority of Great Britain over the colonies, yet they have declared that they have at no time entertained a deſign to propoſe any farther taxes upon America for the purpoſe of a revenue, and that it is their intention to propoſe, in the next ſeſſion of Parliament, to take off the duties upon glaſs, paper, and colours, on conſideration of ſuch duties being contrary to the true principles of commerce.

We hear from Falmouth that ſeveral perſons, being whaling, ſtruck a whale off Cape Eliſabeth, and concluded it was dead; but the very ſoon ſtruck at their boat, beat in her ſide, and killed a ſon of Colonel Cuſhing's of Falmouth. The whale was afterwards brought in.

We hear that the remainder of the 64th regiment are to embark for Halifax this day or tomorrow.

To the Printer of the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The following is ſaid to be the ſtate of the affair relative to the ſloop Liberty, and the brig and ſloop brought in here laſt Monday; which you are requeſted to inſert in your Mercury, leſt this tranſaction ſhould be miſrepreſented to Adminiſtration.

LAST Monday morning, the 19th inſtant, the armed ſloop Liberty, commanded by Capt. William Reid, arrived here, and brought in a brig and a ſloop belonging to Connecticut, taken in the Sound, without this colony, on ſuſpicion of the brig's having done ſome illicit act, and that the ſloop had concealed goods on board; but as no proof appeared againſt the brig, ſhe repoſited her cargo at the cuſtomhouſe here. On Wedneſday, no proſecution having been entered againſt either of them, Capt. Packwood went on board his brig, in order to get his ſword and ſome neceſſary apparel, which the commanding officer on board (one of the Liberty's men) refuſed to let him bring away, and it is ſaid offered him violence, which reduced Capt. Packwood to the neceſſity of drawing his ſword, to force his way into his boat; whereupon the officer called to the Liberty's people to fire on Capt. Packwood as he was going aſhore, which they did, and a brace of balls, it is ſuppoſed, went very near, but did not hurt him; they then attempted to fire ſeveral more guns upon him, which happily all ſnapped or flaſhed, and could not be diſcharged. This attempt of violence by the Liberty's people, whoſe commander had never condeſcended to exhibit his commiſſion to the Governour of this colony, ſo enraged a number of perſons that the enſuing evening, having met Capt. Reid on the Long Wharf, they obliged him to ſend for his men on ſhore, in order to diſcover the man who firſt fired at Capt. Packwood; upon which Capt. Reid ſent for all his hands, except his Mate. Afterwards a number of perſons, unknown, went on board the Liberty, ſent the Mate away, cut her cables, and let her drive aſhore at the Point, where they cut away her maſt, ſcuttled her, and carried both her boats to the upper part of the town and burnt them. While this affair was tranſacting the ſloop ſuſpected of having contraband goods on board made her eſcape, and the brig has ſince received her papers, and ſailed laſt Friday.

A proclamation, requiring all officers to be aſſiſting in bringing the offenders to juſtice, was directly iſſued by the Governour and Council of Rhode Iſland, upon the above occaſion.

NEW YORK, *July* 31.

ON Monday night laſt, between the hours of ten and eleven, Michal Savage, a ſervant of Lieutenant Flemming's, and Cornelius M'Carthy, peruke-maker, were met by one William Griffin, who abuſed Savage greatly, without any provocation; which M'Carthy reſenting, Griffin, with a drawn ſword, cut him over the right hand, in ſuch a manner that he probably will never recover the uſe of it, and alſo wounded him in the belly and arm. This being done, Griffin turned about and made a thruſt at Savage, and afterwards wounded him ſorely in the back; upon which Savage cloſed in with him, wreſted the ſword out of his hand, gave him a blow, and left him. The next morning their depoſitions were taken before the Mayor, and the ſaid Griffin being unable to produce ſecurity for his appearance was committed to jail.

Saturday laſt the Supreme Court ended here, when John Hennefey, for felony and ſacrilege, in ſtealing the ſatin covering of the cuſhions of St. Paul's in this city, and John Jubeart, on two indictments, for paſſing counterfeit dollars, knowing them to be ſuch, were found guilty, received ſentence of death, and are to be executed the 23d of Auguſt; Dirck Bratt, for ſtealing ſundry articles of jewellery, the property of James Bennit, burnt in the hand; Roger, a Negro man ſlave, the property of Mr. Denis Graham, for ſtealing ſundry goods from his maſter, burnt in the hand; Elizabeth Pym, for receiving ſtolen goods, ſentenced to be whipped round the city this day, at the cart's tail, and to receive ten laſhes at each of the three moſt publick places in town.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27.

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 22.

"THE ſeſſion of Parliament is now brought to a concluſion, without repealing the act you complain of, which I am heartily ſorry for. I am ſorry for it on many accounts, beſides that I think the repeal would have been granted with a much better grace this year than in next or any ſubſequent ſeſſion; however, you will hear by the ſame packet that brings you the King's ſpeech, which appears to ſpeak a different language, that if the behaviour of the colonies doth not prevent it the repeal will certainly take place next ſeſſion. I firmly believe it will; of courſe all this miſunderſtanding between us will, I hope, be at an end. I know ſome people here, whom you are not unacquainted with, think you ought by no means to place any confidence in the vague promiſes of the Miniſtry, ſo ſeemingly contrary to the ſentiments delivered by the King; but I am of a quite different opinion, and time only can ſhew who is in the right.

"As for Wilkes, who ſeems only to have been made a tool of, he is like now to ſink into oblivion, and to be left in the lurch by his pretended abetters, unleſs ſome ſtrange unlooked for accident ſhould once more recall him into notice. George Grenville made a long ſpeech in his favour the laſt day of the ſeſſion, to the aſtoniſhment of every body that heard him, and which has loſt him the few friends his former unworthy conduct had left him. So that I ſee not the leaſt ſign of a change of Miniſtry. On the contrary, the Duke of Grafton appears to be ſtronger every day, and will receive no contemptible acquiſition of power from his alliance to the Duke of Bedford, whoſe niece he is to marry in a few days. Hawke and Granby, two popular men, preſide over the navy and army; and other departments of Adminiſtration are moſtly filled with men equal to any who are now out of place, and who rank themſelves among the patriots of the preſent day.

"From the Eaſt Indies we have late accounts that a war is kindling there, which, whatever be its final determination, will certainly be attended with an enormous expence to the company, which has made their ſtock already ſink a little; indeed I always conſidered our territory there as held upon a moſt precarious tenure. Ruſſia, Turkey, and Poland, are now in arms; the laſt, in particular, is in the ſaddeſt ſituation that can well be imagined. How far the flames of war may ſpread further is not eaſy to ſay. Our ſituation is ſingularly ſtrong in our iſlands, in our ſuperiority on the ſeas, and, above all, in the debility and poverty of our moſt potent neighbours the French, whoſe finances are in a much worſe condition than our own, enormous as our national debt is now become. Lord Chatham, whom I have ſo often mentioned to you, is, I am lately informed, in ſuch a ſtate of health as leaves no room to expect he will ever more intermeddle in publick affairs. Mr. Wedderburne has ſquared away of late as a ſtanding patriot, and in the heat of his zeal hath thrown up his ſeat in Parliament, which he had accepted of Sir Lawrence Dundas, on condition of his ſupporting the Adminiſtration. He thought fit, ſometime ſince, to attach himſelf to George Grenville, and hopes not only to be brought in again, before the Parliament is diſſolved, through his and Lord Temple's intereſt, but to be called to the higheſt ſtations of the law when they get into power."

The following is the copy of a letter ſent by a Gentleman in London, ſome time before the Parliament broke up, to a perſon ſtrongly attached to the Miniſtry.

"Though I know you are extremely buſy, yet I cannot help interrupting you to communicate what, if it merits any attention, admits of no delay.

"I ſee very clearly that our American diſputes are growing more and more inſolent every day, and daunt the endeavours of the boldeſt. Even the moſt moderate of the colonies have already reſolved to import no more Britiſh goods, until this late act is repealed. Before another ſeſſion of Parliament this will have done irremediable miſchief, and will divert the trade from its natural channel, which can never be again wholly recovered. This is no idle or ill grounded fear, but demonſtration itſelf. The effect this will have upon the manufacturers all over the kingdom, and upon thoſe whoſe very being depends upon the conſumption of our exports to the colonies, it is dreadful to think of; but what adds much to my fears on this occaſion is that this moſt grievous act will be unavoidably blended with the Bill of Rights Conſequences, and will altogether create ſuch an univerſal ferment and diſcontent, as will not only overturn the Miniſtry for the time being, but greatly endanger the government and conſtitution itſelf. I muſt confeſs, this is no ill grounded apprehenſion.

"If theſe meaſures will, in the end, be found not to be tenable, but muſt ultimately compelled it will be repealed next ſeſſion, and to [illegible] more ridiculous to drop it before all the bad conſequences apprehended from it have actually taken place, what I cannot conceive any purpoſe would be the bringing in a bill immediately [illegible] the Houſes break up. This meaſure, whatever may be urged againſt it (and I know much may be ſaid, with great plauſibility,) will have many ſalutary effects: It will endear [illegible] to the colonies; it will render the King, and the Miniſtry, extremely popular with a great body of the people at home; and it will deprive Wilkes, and the other incendiaries, of their laſt and only ſupport, and regular all their wicked induſtry at once. Are not theſe deſirable objects, worth the making ſome ſacrifice, at this juncture, to obtain? But I will not tire you with endeavouring to diſplay a ſituation which you can ſee, and comprehend, infinitely better than I can. I will only add that I think the ſtate truly alarming, and that what I have ſaid ariſes from the ſtrongeſt conviction that ſuch a remedy ought quickly to be applied, to prevent the further progreſs of theſe growing diſcontents. If you agree with me, then ſeem this worth communicating to any of thoſe whom it more immediately concerns, it is [illegible] if not, I cannot help it. I could not be eaſy until I had given you this trouble, I hope from the beſt motive, an anxious concern for the impending ſituation of our country."

By Captain M'Culloch, from the Iſle of May, which place he left the 6th of June, we learn that about the 2nd of April laſt the Duke of Kingſton Indiaman, Captain Morriſon, outward bound from England, went aſhore on the eaſtward of Port Deprey, on the iſland of St. Jago, when ſhe received ſo much damage that they were obliged to put her cargo on board other veſſels, and proceed with them to the Brazils, in order to get her repaired; and that on the 8th of May the ſnow Indian Prince, Captain Morgan, of and from Briſtol, touched at that iſland, on his voyage to the coaſt of Africa; and that the ſhip Unity, Captain Betteſby, belonging to Whitehaven (late commanded by Captain Croſthwaite, who died at the Iſle of May) ſailed from thence for Virginia about ten days before him.

On Tueſday the brig Charming Polly, Captain Eaton, which arrived here laſt week from Yarmouth, loaded with malt, ſailed from hence with her cargo.

Laſt Saturday morning the brig Speedwell, Capt. Strickland, arrived here from Liverpool, which place ſhe left the 25th of May. It being reported ſhe had dry goods on board for ſeveral merchants, contrary to the agreement of non importation, the committee immediately aſſembled, when they requeſted, in the afternoon, the attendance of the Gentlemen to whom the goods belonged; and although it appeared the goods were ordered long before the agreement, they generouſly ſubmitted to have them ſtored, an example worthy of imitation. The Captain will be obliged to carry his venture back.

From a late NORTH BRITON.

PARLIAMENTS were inſtituted to frame wiſe and ſalutary laws, to provide for the exigencies of government, to be the guardians of the liberties of the Commons, to oppoſe the encroachments of the Crown, to keep arbitrary Miniſters in awe, and to redreſs the grievances of the people. We have ſeen in our times that a commerce of corruption has grown up between the Miniſters and the Repreſentatives, by which theſe great ends have been defeated, and the meetings of Parliaments become alarming and dangerous: The members have been only the inſtruments to fleece the people, in order to ſhare your ſpoils with the Miniſters of the Crown.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 17.

BY the Reward, Captain Necks, arrived in James river from London, who left the Downs the 31ſt of May, we have Engliſh prints down to that date, which were ſent expreſs from London by a correſpondent of ours there, that we might have the earlieſt intelligence by this ſhip. The Middleton, Clark, Betſey, Walker, Prince George, Fawn, and Experiment, Hamlin, from Virginia, were arrived at London, the Virginian, Aſkiby, Lucy, Tarton, and Thomas, Blin, at Briſtol, and the Anne, Dorſdale, at Hull. In latitude 35, longitude 70: 30, Captain Necks ſpoke the brig Dolphin, Stevenſon, from Madeira, for Philadelphia; and with the Brilliant, Robertſon, and John, Brookhill, the firſt 40, and the other 23 leagues from the Capes, all well.

From the PUBLICK LEGER.

To the PRINTER.

Pleaſe inſert the following in your firſt paper, and you will oblige a friend to Great Britain and her colonies, and

Your humble ſervant, V. A.

I OBSERVED in ſome of the papers, the other day, a paragraph wherein the publick were aſſured that *the Miniſtry had taken proper meaſures to put an end to the diſpute which had ſo long ſubſiſted between Great Britain and her colonies, and that the acts of Parliament which had been ſo much and ſo juſtly complained of by the latter would be repealed at the meeting of the next ſeſſion of Parliament.* A letter in the Chronicle, of Monday laſt, contains the ſame aſſurances; it is ſigned Vindex, and he ſays *from authority.*

My affection for my native country, my eſteem for the Americans, and my ſincere good wiſhes for the proſperity of both, induced me to give credit to theſe flattering aſſurances; and I began to indulge the pleaſing hope that the Miniſtry had at laſt ſeen their errour, were determined, like honeſt men, to do juſtice to the injured, and by ſuch conduct reſtore that harmony and confidence which is ſo neceſſary to promote the happineſs and greatneſs of the Britiſh empire.

But, Sir, upon a ſerious review of the whole matter, I cannot help entertaining an opinion that ſome different meaſures are deſigned. It is well known that towards the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament a motion was made for a repeal of the laws above mentioned; but this motion, being oppoſed by the Miniſtry, did not ſucceed. In order, however, to give ſatisfaction to the coloniſts at preſent, and to ſhow that there was yet a probability of their obtaining redreſs, it was deſired that the Houſe ſhould come to a reſolution *to take this buſineſs into conſideration at the meeting of the next ſeſſion*; but neither could this be obtained, it meeting with the ſame oppoſition, ſo that the colonies are now left without any proſpect of relief, except what may be obtained by *a proper exertion of their own natural powers in the eſtabliſhment of manufactories amongſt themſelves*, to ſupply thoſe wants which have hitherto kept them dependent on Great Britain. I believe it will not be denied that both the ſoil and climate of America are ſuch as muſt enable them to ſucceed in this laudable attempt, a ſucceſs, however, which would be fatal to the commerce of this kingdom, and muſt ſoon reduce it to ſo abject a ſtate as no human policy will be ſufficient to recover it from.

If therefore a meaſure ſo ſalutary and neceſſary as a repeal of theſe laws is really deſigned, let it be made known to the people by an aſſurance *ſolemn* as the nature of the caſe requires. It is not long ſince we ſaw a Royal proclamation declaring the pardon of a criminal whom the laws of his country had doomed to death for murder; and ſhall an act of *juſtice* to two millions of people, and the happineſs of a great nation, be conſidered as a matter of leſs importance than the fate of a ruffian? Whenever, therefore, you would believe that ſuch redreſs is really deſigned, take care that you have a Royal word for it; nor will it be derogatory of the higheſt authority in this kingdom to publiſh ſo gracious an intention. This kind of declaration appears alſo the more neceſſary when we conſider that the King's ſpeech at the cloſe of the ſeſſion did not ſeem to promiſe that ſuch, or any other alteration in meaſures, would take place; and the Miniſtry, whenever application has been made to them by the Agents, and others properly connected with the colonies, to be well informed of their ſituation, and deſirous, from the moſt amiable motives, to ſee an end to thoſe differences which had ſo long ſubſiſted, the Miniſtry, I ſay, gave for anſwer that *the conduct of the coloniſts themſelves muſt procure them the redreſs required.* To their conduct (however it may have been repreſented) I appeal, a fair and impartial ſtate of which will, ere long, be laid before the publick, and I think it will appear ſuch as to merit the higheſt approbation: They have ſubmitted to have their houſes filled with armed men, to the eſtabliſhment of a Board of Commiſſioners, veſted with an authority inconſiſtent with the conſtitution, and which would excite horrour in the mind of every Engliſhman were it known; a total ſuſpenſion of their legiſlatures (the very life and ſpirit of freedom) and the cruel and unjuſt reproaches of behaving licentious and traiterous, for having only deſired a reeſtabliſhment of thoſe rights which their forefathers had acquired at the expenſe of their blood, and which is the boaſt and glory of every Engliſhman.

From theſe conſiderations, I cannot help thinking that the Miniſtry, by ſuch reports, deſign only to amuſe the people of Great Britain, and deceive the colonies into a ſecurity, or rather inattention to their intereſt, which will, in the end, prove their deſtruction. If they continue to complain of the load of oppreſſion under which they labour, ſuch complaints will be conſidered as diſreſpectful and diſloyal; *and, on the contrary, ſhould they be ſilent, and make no application for relief, that ſilence would be conſtrued into an acquieſcence under the preſent regulations, and any alteration in meaſures deemed unneceſſary.* Look, therefore, upon theſe kind *inſinuations* as having no other tendency than to reduce the Americans into a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery; and when that blow is once effectually given to liberty, in the diſtant parts of the Britiſh empire, it will not be long ere it pierce the vitals, as the cold hand of death, though it firſt ſeize on the *extremities*, never fails to reach the heart. Be warned then in time, O ye people of Great Britain, and *you* the inhabitants of America, and do not let your ſupineneſs on this important occaſion be your ruin.

WARSAW, *May* 10.

ADVICE has been received here from Prince Gallitzin, by which we are informed that this General having paſſed the Dnieſter on the 30th laſt, with all his army, had preſented himſelf before Choczim; that immediately on his arrival there a body of a thouſand Turkiſh volunteers ſallied out of the town, and fell upon the Ruſſians, but were repulſed without much difficulty; that they afterwards ſet fire to the place on four ſides, by means of red hot bullets; that the fire laſted until the next day, and that they then began to cannonade the caſtle.

A very bloody action happened at the ſame time between Prince Proſſorowſki and a Pacha of Two Tails, who had been joined by the eldeſt Pulawſki; the battle was fought on both ſides with the greateſt obſtinacy. A number of the Turks remained dead on the ſpot; and the Pacha and the Sieur Pulawſki are among the priſoners, but the loſs of the Ruſſians is not mentioned. A report has prevailed for ſome days paſt that the Sieur Pulawſki, the father, is dead.

P. S. Another report is alſo this moment ſpread that the caſtle of Choczim is taken by the Ruſſians.

DANTZICK, *May* 10. The advices received from all parts of Poland ſpeak of nothing but the horrible exceſſes committed by the confederates. A merchant of this city, who arrived here laſt week from Bromberg, and who, in order to eſcape the reſearches of theſe rebels, had aſſumed the habit of an eccleſiaſtick, relates that at Witkow, a ſmall town a few miles from Bromberg, the confederates hung up in the market place the Burgomaſter and four of the Council; and that on the road he ſaw a great number of murdered perſons hanging upon trees, or thrown into ditches.

We have received the news here that the Ruſſians have taken Choczim, and made a conſiderable booty there of ammunition and proviſions, together with cannon, mortars, and baggage of every kind; but it is added that notwithſtanding the loſs of this place the Turks have paſſed the Nieſter, and are preparing to enter Poland, while, on the other hand, the Generals Proſſorowſky and Poniatowzany, who had advanced into Moldavia, have been obliged to retreat a little, on account of the Turks and Tartars having conſumed every thing in that country, ſo that they could not poſſibly procure ſubſiſtence for their troops.

HANOVER, *May* 12. A treaty of ſubſidy is concluded, by virtue of which the King Elector, our ſovereign, takes into his pay part of the troops of the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle.

CORSICA, *April* 25. Yeſterday Lord Pembroke arrived at the head quarters of the French in this iſland. His Lordſhip demanded a paſſport of the Count de Vaux, which was directly granted him. This Nobleman was ſo prepoſſeſſed in favour of Paoli that it is ſaid he laid a hundred louis with the Marquis de Laval that the French would not be in poſſeſſion of Corte by the month of January 1770. The Count de Wargemont, commandant of the legion of Boubiſe, propoſed afterwards a wager to his Lordſhip of 300 guineas that the French will be in poſſeſſion of it before July next, but his Lordſhip declined the bet.

LONDON, *May* 29.

IT was reported on Saturday that a great perſonage, after peruſal of the Middleſex petition, told a Noble Lord that he thought it deſerved the moſt ſerious attention.

It is alſo rumoured that a Nobleman obſerved, after reading the Middleſex petition, that the freeholders who ſtand forth as the patrons and ſupporters of the liberty of the ſubject have abſolutely, by the mode of delivery, and by ſome expreſſions in the petition, ſhewn themſelves deſirous of throwing more power than ever into the hands of prerogative.

It is ſaid to have been diſcovered that the perſons whoſe names were eraſed from the Middleſex petition were abſolutely employed by the tools of Adminiſtration to throw a ſtur on the reſt of the ſubſcribers, whoſe motives were truly patriotick.

Friday was married, at Wooburn Abbey, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, to Miſs Wrotteſley, third daughter of the Reverend Sir Richard Wrotteſley, Bart. and Dean of Worceſter. The Duke and Dutcheſs of Marlborough, with the Earl and Counteſs Gower, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, were preſent on the occaſion.

They write from Leghorn that ſince it was known with certainty on what ungracious terms the Court of Verſailles had bartered for the liberties of Corſica with the Genoeſe, a great number of the iſlanders, who had adhered to the French intereſt, have rejoined their countrymen.

They write from Copenhagen that ſeveral Daniſh officers were gone to make the campaign in one or other of the Ruſſian armies.

Their Daniſh Majeſties dined the 10th inſtant on board a man of war in the harbour of Copenhagen.

As a proof of the declining power of the Church in France, the Benedictine order, being ſuppoſed to be the moſt wealthy ſince the order of Jeſuits has been aboliſhed, are commanded to give in an exact rental of their eſtates, upon oath, on pain of military execution.

According to letters from Breſt, a great number of ſiege-cocks, together with vaſt quantities of artillery and ſtores, have this ſummer been ſhipped there on board three men of war of the line, to be ſent to Mauritius.

The laſt letters from Senegal mention that two Bermudian ſloops, in the ſervice of the Government, had been diſpatched to the Cape de Verd iſlands, in queſt of a deſperate crew of pirates, who had for ſome time infeſted that part of the coaſt.

Letters by the laſt mail from Liſbon mention that the St. Michael, a Portugueſe man of war, had lately fallen in with two Salletine cruiſers off the Canary iſlands, one of which ſhe ſunk, and carried the other into port, in a ſhattered condition, with ſcarce one third of the crew alive.

A few days ago Mr. Randall, maſter of the Prince of Orange alehouſe, at Greenwich, came to London to receive a ſum of money; but on his return was attacked by two villains near Limehouſe, who it is ſuſpected were apprized of his buſineſs, robbed him, and flung him into the Thames. His body was taken up, and brought to his own houſe on Wedneſday morning.

Thurſday a Gentleman, paſſing along Old ſtreet, ſaw a woman begging with a blind child, which upon examining proved to be his own, that had been loſt ſome time, and whom the cruel woman had blinded. She was immediately taken into cuſtody, and committed to New Priſon.

MAY 31.

The Middleſex *petition having greatly excited the curioſity of the publick, we are happy in having been able to procure them the following copy of it.*

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble PETITION *of the* FREEHOLDERS *of the county of* MIDDLESEX.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, beg leave, with all affectionate ſubmiſſion and humility, to throw ourſelves at your Royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to thoſe grievances of which this county and the whole nation complain, and thoſe fearful apprehenſions with which the whole Britiſh empire is moſt juſtly alarmed.

With great grief and ſorrow we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil minded perſons who attempt to infuſe into your Royal mind notions and opinions of the moſt dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counſel ſuch meaſures as cannot fail to deſtroy that harmony and confidence which ſhould ever ſubſiſt between a juſt and virtuous Prince and a free and loyal people. For this diſaffected purpoſe they have introduced into every part of the adminiſtration of our happy legal conſtitution a certain unlimited and indefinite diſcretionary power, to prevent which is the ſole aim of all our laws, and was the ſole cauſe of all thoſe diſturbances and reſolutions which formerly diſtracted this unhappy country; for our anceſtors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that in a ſtate where diſcretion begins, law, liberty, and ſafety end. Under the pretence of this diſcretion, or, as it was formerly, and has been lately called, law of ſtate, we have ſeen Engliſh ſubjects, and even a member of the Britiſh legiſlature, arreſted by virtue of a general warrant, iſſued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the law of the land; their houſes rifled and plundered, their papers ſeized, and uſed as evidence upon trial; their bodies committed to cloſe impriſonment; the Habeas Corpus alluded; trial by jury diſcountenanced, and the firſt law officer of the Crown publickly inſinuating that juries are not to be truſted; printers puniſhed by the Miniſtry, in the ſupreme court, without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all; the remedy of the law for falſe impriſonment barred and defeated; the plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, puniſhed by expenſes and impriſonment, and made, by forced engagements, to deſiſt from the legal claim; a writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable, in the firſt inſtance, and contrary to law, becauſe all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferiour courts and juries influenced by ſuch predeterminations; a perſon condemned in the ſaid court as the author of the ſuppoſed libel unheard, without defence or trial; unjuſt treatment of petitions, by ſelecting only ſuch parts as might be wreſted to criminate the petitioner, and refuſing to hear thoſe which might procure him redreſs; the thanks of one branch of the legiſlature propoſed by a Miniſter to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of ſcreening him from law; attachments wreſted from their original intent of removing obſtructions to the proceedings of law, to puniſh, by ſentence of a baron's court and impriſonment, without trial or appeal, ſuppoſed offences committed out of court; perpetual impriſonment of an Engliſhman

without trial, conviction, or sentence, by the same mode of attainment whereon the same person is alone party, accuser, judge, and jury; instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the minister of state has at every opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolled the streets, to the alarm and terrour of the inhabitants; the lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by the military execution; such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal; murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded; the civil magistracy rendered contemptible, by the appointment of improper and incapable persons; the civil magistrates tampered with by Administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty; mobs and riots hired and raised by the Ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's mind, by false insinuations, against the loyalty of your Majesty's subjects; the freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder; the just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, overruled by false representations to your Majesty, and the determinations of the law set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous means, thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your Majesty's subjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by Administration; obsolete and vexatious claims of the Crown set on foot, for partial and election purposes; partial attacks on the Liberty of the Press, the most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution, and against the liberty of the subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a Minister is punished with the utmost rigour; wicked attempts to increase and establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the Crown an unlimited power over the militia, which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of Administration in proportion to their delinquency; repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of Parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on Administration collectively, even threats having been employed by Ministers to suppress the freedom of debate, and the wrath of Parliament denounced against measures authorised by the law of the land; resolutions of one branch of the legislature set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution; publick money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the cause of arrears in the civil list prevented by the Ministry; inquiry into a paymaster's publick accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by that paymaster amount to above forty millions sterling; publick loans perverted to private ministerial purposes; prostitution of publick honours and rewards, to men who can neither plead publick virtue nor services; irreligion and immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's Royal example, encouraged by Administration, both by example and precept: "The same "direction has been extended by the same evil counsellors to "your Majesty's dominions in America, and has produced to "our suffering fellow subjects in that part of the world grievances "and apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at "home."

Most Gracious Sovereign,

SUCH are the grievances and apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your Majesty's loyal subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your Royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your Majesty's service, and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our own representatives; but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who even, to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in Parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a Minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though without our votes, should be declared member for the county, we see ourselves, by this last act, deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress but from your Majesty or God.

Deign then, most gracious sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects, and to banish from your Royal favour, trust, and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and who have traiterously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the House of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest prayers to God that it may continue, untarnished, to the latest posterity.

Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton was expected in town yesterday, in order to attend the business of the nation.

We are credibly informed that the marriage of the Duke of Grafton with Miss Elizabeth Wrottesley is premature, and that the same will not be solemnized until after his installation at Cambridge.

Yesterday in the afternoon, about seven o'clock, John Wilkes, Esq; was again brought by a Habeas Corpus from the King's Bench prison to Judge Gould's chambers, in order to discharge his bail; he was brought up in the most private manner, but the mob got intelligence of it, and gave him three huzzas at going off, which was about eight o'clock.

An evening paper says: Just as this paper went to press a report was current that advice had been received by two fresh ships from India of a rupture between us and the French, and that the latter had taken Fort St. George.

It is said that the directors of the East India company intend, for the future, to publish a summary account in all the papers of the intelligence they may receive from the East Indies, in order to prevent the publick from being imposed on by the spurious accounts inserted in the papers by interested and designing men, to serve their own mercenary ends. It is matter of astonishment to the sensible and honest that so obvious a method of preventing such scandalous impositions has not been before put in practice.

It is said the French have now 6000 regular armed troops at or near their settlement of Pondicherry, on the coast of Coromandel, about 60 miles from Fort St. George.

It is said that orders are sent down to Portsmouth for copper sheathing to be got ready for several sail of the line, and frigates, said to be intended on an important expedition to the East Indies.

A party of the confederates of Poland having made an irruption into the Austrian dominions, were at first advised of their mistake, (as it was supposed to be, as some of the Hungarian and Polish districts are much intermixed) and desired to desist from their enterprise; but not paying a proper regard to the moderation of the Austrian court, the latter were obliged to give a little more energy to their exhortations. A brisk action ensued, wherein the Poles left many men, and were obliged to retire. The Austrians also had some killed and wounded, on their side. A very severe ordinance has since been issued by the Imperial Court against the entertainers of the confederates.

The Cossacks, a pretty formidable people in Asia, taking advantage of the present situation of affairs, have just pretended to recollect that before the erection of the corps of Janizaries they formed the body guard of the Grand Seignior, in which quality they now reclaim the standard of Mahomet; and to give the more weight to their demand, they have presented themselves before the city of Techat, and laid siege to it. The Sultan, to appease them, has already sent them several purses; but they will not be contented with money, and insist on the satisfaction which they lay claim to, so that nothing but force is likely to subdue them. A Pacha, who was marching at the head of 40,000 men towards Moldavia, is therefore recalled to quell this rebellion. A circumstance favourable to the Russians.

It is computed that 5000 Greek families have already quitted the Ottoman provinces, in order to settle in the dominions of the Empress of Russia.

An Imperial rescript has been published in the Russian army, by which Prince Charles, second son of the Duke of Courland, is declared to be degraded from his rank of Major General in the Russian service.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, *May* 16.

"Here are ten sail of the line, ready for sailing orders, but their destination is not publick; and as Denmark has equipped ten sail, Sweden is doing the same, to be on a par.

"The Court here is making preparations for a grand carousal for the entertainment of the Duke of Gloucester, who is expected here next month, and the cavaliers are exercising themselves for that purpose."

Letters from Isle Rouge, dated May 5th, inform us that the affair of the exchange of prisoners has been at length agreed on between the Corsicans and the French, and begun to be carried into execution.

It is said that great numbers of the French go over to Paoli, who makes large promises to deserters.

Letters from Leghorn give an account that the Corsicans have obtained a victory over the French, who are said to have lost 5000 men.

They write from Amsterdam that the States General have appointed three Dutch men of war to sail for the coast of Africa, for the security and protection of their trade.

Many places of entertainment, in imitation of [illegible] are establishing in the environs of Paris, towards [illegible] of one of which we are told upwards of a million [illegible] priated.

A letter from Fort St. David's, by the Royal Captain, mentions that some additional works were fortifications of that place, so as to make it in a impregnable against the future attempts of any ene

By a list of shipping in the East India company's pears that they had, the begining of this month, 65 ships abroad; and though their complement of men to each ship is limited to 99, yet, officers included, they generally carry out 120, which makes the number of hands employed in the said ships to be 7800.

A letter from Newcastle, dated May 27th, says: "On Thursday se'nnight, at Kirby Steven fair, Mr. Barnet, a tradesman in London, who had come down to see his friends, went into a publick house, where a fray happened, and he endeavouring to accommodate it one of them knocked him down, and another leaped on his breast, whereby he expired immediately. Mr. Barnet, on his return to London, was to have been married to a young Lady, who had been sent to a nunnery in France on his account, from whence she had made her escape, in which she broke her arm.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *May* 25.

"The preparations for the ensuing installation and commencement are carrying on with the utmost expedition. The houses in the Regent walk are entirely pulled down, iron palisades are erecting at the west end of St. Mary's church, and the inside is beautifying; and next week the workmen will begin erecting proper seats for the several degrees in the Senate, and separate seats for the genteel company expected to be present at the installation."

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at a timber merchant's in Peter street, Saffron Hill, which consumed the same, and twelve more houses. The conflagration was dreadful, as no water could be had for near an hour. A child is said to have perished in the flames. Some say this disaster was occasioned by fireworks or embers thrown into the sawpit the preceding evening. Sixteen villains were detected robbing the unhappy sufferers of their effects, and conveyed to prison.

Friday next his Majesty's yacht will sail from Deptford to Harwich, to wait the arrival there of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who will embark on board her for Helvoetsluys, it is said, on Tuesday next, on his intended tour.

It is said that on the 8th of next month his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will set out for Portsmouth, in order to embark there for the Mediterranean.

Notwithstanding the admittance to the grand festival at Mrs. Cornely's, on Tuesday next, the 6th instant, is one guinea to the Ladies, the same as to the Gentlemen, yet we are told it is scarcely to be believed what interest is making by non subscribers to the Nobility, and to the subscribers in general, to accommodate them with orders for tickets at that high price.

Advertisements.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *to any port of* EUROPE,

THE ship FRIENDS, *Archibald M'Millan* master, burthen about four hundred hogsheads.——For terms apply to the subscriber at NORFOLK.

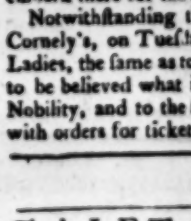
NEIL JAMIESON.

☞ A small quantity of large CHAMBER COAL for sale on board said ship.

BEDFORD, JULY 27, 1769.

WHEREAS *George Smith*, late of this county, did some time in *January* last sell me his tract of land in the said county whereon he lived, for which I gave him my bonds, and have been obliged to pay them by suit in this court; and as the said *Smith* has absconded, without making me a right to the said tract of land, this is to inform all those whom it may concern, and to forewarn them, from taking any conveyance of the said land, as I intend bringing a suit in chancery to get a title to the same, if it cannot be done otherwise.

ROBERT HUGHES.



THE SLOOP INDUSTRY, burthen about 3500 bushels, and the SCHOONER MULBERRY, about 2000, now lying at *York*, will take freights for any of the *West India* islands, or any part of the Northward. Any person inclinable to freight them may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in *York* town. If any person should be inclinable to purchase either of the vessels, I will give them six months credit.

JOHN THOMPSON.

2‖

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber in *Suffolk*, about the last of *June*, a likely bay horse, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a small white star in his forehead, paces and canters extremely well, and branded on the near buttock W. Whoever brings the said horse to the subscriber in *Suffolk*, shall have 20 s. reward.

SAMUEL FLETCHER.

2‖

N. B. The said horse some time ago was taken up in *Dragaddic* by one *Drury Carver*, and is supposed to be gone the same way again.

In the Reward, *Capt.* Necks, *from* London,

ANDERSON, & Co.

Have just imported a LARGE *and* COMPLETE ASSORTMENT *of*

Dr[illegible]es,

[illegible] *the*
[illegible] *ll on*
[illegible] *for*
[illegible] *ce of*

A[illegible] s are

do. ca[illegible] megs,
figs, al[illegible] sugar,
capers, [illegible] chips,
Jesuits[illegible] rdials,
and Ste[illegible] ffy's,
essence [illegible] s, do.
son's, [illegible] Ander-
metal, [illegible] Dutch
and ora[illegible] honey,
British [illegible] cafes,
ach, B[illegible] tooth-
Hasler [illegible] court
ginger, [illegible] white
All [illegible] ls may
depend [illegible] ith the
greatest [illegible]

WILL[illegible]
Augus[illegible]

N,
lidwife.

A[illegible] sea,
Yo[illegible] rain.

N.

[illegible]ESTMINSTER, JULY 29, 1769.

WITH great astonishment I observed an advertisement of *Thomas Underwood*'s in *Mr. Rind*'s paper of the 20th of this month, who apologizes for appearing in print, but says his sole motive for so doing is to exculpate himself from the charge I have accused him with in *Purdie* and *Dixon*'s paper some time in last *May*. Perhaps the attestation of *George Clough* may induce some persons to believe I made a contract with *Underwood* which I did not perform. I agree, as I did in my last advertisement, that I offered a Negro boy for sale to *Thomas Underwood*, but that I ever confirmed a sale of him I do positively deny. Was the contract as *Mr. Clough* has attested, he would be benefited twenty odd pounds by it; therefore I think if that man had any regard for his reputation, being party interested, he would not have had the impudence to endeavour to put false glosses on my transaction in this affair. I can, upon my honour, say that *Clough* has advanced in his attestation nothing but falsehood. Mr. *Nathaniel West Saunders* says in his attestation that I told him I intended to sell the boy at a cockfight a few days after I came there to discharge a debt I owed *Underwood*, and another I owed *Clough*. I agree I intended to discharge those debts by money arising from the sale of that boy, and I agree I offered the boy to *Underwood* for 63 l. and that *Underwood* promised to buy him at that price, if I brought him to *Hanover* court next, which I intended to have done, had I not been disappointed, by many accidents too tedious now to mention; but that I ever made a positive bargain for the boy, or that I ever transferred my property in him, I deny, and publickly declare those who said I did are void of truth, and are not to be credited in. Let *Thomas Underwood* produce any conveyance from under my hand for the boy, or any directions given by me to pay *George Clough* any money, and then he may advertise; but until then I shall expect every rational being will believe he is one of a vile disposition. I have ordered suit in the General Court against *Underwood*, and will likewise do the same against *George Clough*.

JOHN AYLETT.

N. B. Col. *Nathaniel Harrison* is desired to advertise a copy of *Underwood*'s letters and accounts I sent him, or to inform in what manner he contradicts himself in his letters and accounts, and if he does not think he is to blame; I likewise desire *Mr. Richard Buckner*, sen. to declare what he knows concerning my sending the slave to his sons.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Essex*, a Mulatto fellow (who some time ago belonged to *Mr. Thomas Barnes*) named JO[illegible] of the middle size, well proportioned, combs his hair remarkably neat, has been always kept as a waitingman, is very smart in his answers, understands house business, as well as the management of horses. He is a good shoemaker, and do many other things, can read and write tolerably well, and probably may have a forged pass, or discharge, as he had one wrote by me to pass until the 31st of *July*. He has a variety of clothes, but those most commonly used by him are a blue Newmarket coat, a brown fustian do. leather breeches, old green shag jacket, a coarse leaden coloured cloth coat and vest with white metal buttons, a laced hat, and another bound with black ferret, several white shirts, stockings, &c. He carried with him a dark brown blooded mare, about 13 hands and a half high, about 8 years old, trots, has a little white I believe on one of her feet, and branded on her buttock WR in a piece. He was seen on *Sunday* the 30th of *July* with the said mare saddled, and a bundle of clothes, at Mr. *Robert Temlin*'s, in *Richmond* county. Whoever takes up the runaway and mare, and conveys them to me, living near *Hobb's Hole*, shall have 5 l. reward; and if taken upwards of 50 miles from *Hobb's Hole*, shall be paid for travelling.

WILLIAM ROANE.

T[illegible]

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a roached mane and switch tail, her feet and ears lately trimmed, and branded on the near shoulder S; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock HP in a piece; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

ISRAEL WINFREE.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, 4 or 5 years old, with a small star in her forehead, a hanging mane and switch tail, her near hind foot white, and branded on the near shoulder TH in a piece; posted, and appraised to 7 l.

BENJAMIN EVANS.

I

POETS CORNER.

On t … R.

The twentieth ode of ANACREON *imitated.*

IN Ovid often (as I've read)
Some Gold would subsidy his head;
Without the least reluctance, so
On hapless man his weapon strikes;
Means thefe are held in Jove's esteem,
And theft as worthy Roman deed.
O Delia, if to me, from Heaven,
That envy'd power of change were given,
Adorn your head, with graceful pride,
A shining sapphire I'd glide;
A lily 'twixt your breasts I'd lie,
And with their whiteness strive to vie;
Or blushing, like the fragrant rose,
On thy more fragrant skin repose;
A splendid necklace now I'd shine,
Now round your leg a garter twine;
Now in your shoe I'd hop, my maid!
Nor stretch the fair thy daring views;
Bliss shall I be, beyond a man,
To cool my Delia as a fan;
To grace her hand a sparkling stone,
Or glitter on her bright pompone,
A watch to deck her lovely face,
Or else a shoe her foot embrace.

WILLIAM WILLESS,
Goldsmith from Birmingham,

HEREBY informs the publick that he carries on his business, in all its branches, at his shop below the Capitol, in *Williamsburg*. Those Gentlemen who please to employ him may depend upon having their work done expeditiously, on very reasonable terms, and in such a manner as he hopes will give satisfaction.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Saturday *the* 19*th instant, before the* RALEIGH *tavern, at* 3 *o'clock in the afternoon,*

BETWEEN 15 and 20 *Virginia* born SLAVES,

to satisfy several executions.

FRED. BRYAN, D. Sheriff.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Isle of Wight* county, on the 30th of *June* last, a new Negro man slave, who speaks bad *English*, and says he belongs to one *Goode*, in *Amelia* county. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, appears to be 30 odd years of age, and had on an osnabrug shirt and crocus trousers. The owner may have him, paying charges.

1 JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

WE shall be glad to treat with such person or persons as may be inclined to purchase any of the lands that the late Treasurer, *John Robinson*, Esq; died seized of, at the ensuing *October* General Court, or at any time before executions are levied on them for his debts to the publick; and we shall certainly sell, this fall, the valuable and well accustomed ORDINARY on the main road from *Williamsburg* to *Raffin's* (late *Claiborne's* ferry) now in the occupation of *Mr. Thomas Doncastle*, with the lands thereto adjoining, and other lands belonging to that estate, of which we shall give further notice.

4 EDMUND PENDLETON.
PETER LYONS.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, or have any demands against me, are desired to bring or send them to *Gloucester* courthouse, where I shall attend in order to discharge every thing that is justly due, as I propose leaving the colony shortly.

1 EDWARD WIATT.

HANOVER, *August* 3, 1769.

I INTEND to go to *England* directly, and shall return early in the spring.

GEO. BRAIKENRIDGE.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of very good level LAND, fit for tobacco, wheat, or *Indian* corn, containing 640 acres, with a plantation thereon in order for cropping, and cleared land sufficient to work six good Negroes, all under a good fence; also a good dwelling-house and kitchen, smoke house, and other outhouses. The land lies on *Nuttoaky* marsh, in *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*, about nine miles below the courthouse, whereon *John Barnes* now lives, with a very fine apple orchard thereon, and a very large marsh joining one side of the plantation. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land shall have credit for two thirds of the money until 1772, on giving bond and security to

4 JAMES BARNES.

PRINCE GEORGE, JULY 31, 1769.

RUN away from the subscriber, near the courthouse, the 18th of *June* last, a *Virginia* born Negro man named NED, about 6 feet high, about 55 years of age, is a little round shouldered, stoops a little as he walks, his head gray, beard thin, a thin visage, and is a house carpenter, a wheelwright, and a very good turner. He is outlawed. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to me, or confines him in jail so that I may have him again, shall have 50*s.* reward.

4 BURWELL GREEN.

SOME time last *May* came to my plantation two Negro fellows, on two extreme poor black mares, and upon examination found them to be runaways. One of the Negroes was apprehended, but made his escape from the constable as he was conveying him to jail, who told that both they and the mares belonged to *Riddick* and *Bonner*, in *Hertford*. The mares have been here ever since, one of them near 14 hands high, appears to be very old, and unmarked; the other about 13 hands and a half high, and marked with an S on the near buttock. The owners may have them on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber in *Nansemond*, near *Chuckatuck*.

2 JOSEPH SHARROCK.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a small black mare, with a hanging mane and short tail, appears to be pretty old, has many white spots on her back and shoulders, and branded on the off buttock B; posted, and appraised to 40*s.*

1 JOSIAS DAVIS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a bay mare and colt; the mare has a hanging mane and short tail, a star in her forehead, one hind foot white, [illegible] but does not pace nor trot, had a bell on when taken up, but has no brand perceivable; the colt appears to be a year old last spring. Posted, and appraised to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

1 DAVID DAVIS.

WESTOVER, JULY 27, 1769.

WHEREAS the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS's estate, consisting of SLAVES, STOCKS of CATTLE, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, stands mortgaged to me, for money advanced, and for several debts for which I stand his security, this is to give notice that I shall sell so much of the estate as will indemnify me from my engagements on Monday the 30th of *October* next, at *Lefter's* ferry. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* following, the purchasers giving bond and security to me. I beg the favour of such Gentlemen to whom I stand security to send in their claims before the day of sale.

W. BYRD.

N. B. I shall be glad if the rest of *Mr. Davis's* creditors will be at the sale, as it will give the planters to fall on some method of settling his affairs, if possible, to their mutual satisfaction.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 3, 1769.

WHEREAS ADAM WHITE, my apprentice, has once eloped from me, and still neglects my business, I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining him. And as I have some suspicion that he may attempt to leave me again, I will give a reward of 10*l.* to any person who takes him up, if [illegible] miles from town, and without having a pass from

WALTER LENOX.

CHESTERFIELD, *ss.*

ROBERT KENNON, *Gentleman, a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Judges of the Court of the said county, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Constables, and Headboroughs, within this his Majesty's colony and dominion of* Virginia, *greeting:*

WHEREAS *William Buckingham*, late of the said county, and *John Wilson*, late of *New York*, were lately prisoners in the jail of the county of *Chesterfield*, the said *Buckingham* being charged with a breach of the peace by *Matthew Marrable*, and was to give bond in a thousand pounds, and two securities in five hundred pounds each, for his good behaviour a twelvemonth and a day; and the said *Wilson* is charged with a misdemeanor, for which he was to give bond for two hundred pounds, and two securities in one hundred pounds each, for their personal appearance at a court to be held in the said county in *November* next, of the truth whereof they are convicted, as appears by record. And forasmuch as it has been duly proved before me that the said *Buckingham* and *Wilson* have broke out of the said jail, and are now going at large, therefore, in his Majesty's name, I command you, and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to seize and retake the said *Buckingham* and *Wilson*, or either of them, and him or them safely convey to the prison in the county where they shall be retaken, and deliver to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

I charge and command you, the sheriffs or keepers of the said jails, to receive into your custody the body or bodies of the said *William Buckingham* and *John Wilson*, and him or them safely keep until discharged by due course of law, pursuant to act of Assembly in either case made and provided. GIVEN under my hand this 17th day of *July*, 1769.

A copy. ROBERT KENNON.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, paces pretty well, but not natural, has a small white spot in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock S.

1 WILLIAM DAVIS.

To be SOLD,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, about six miles above *Aylett's* warehouse, in *King William* county, containing at least 850 acres, with a very good dwelling house and all convenient outhouses thereon, and extraordinary good apple and peach orchards. One half the money to be paid in *December*, and the remainder in 18 months.

JEFFERY GRESLEY.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 25, 1769.

KINGSMILL, JULY 28, 1769.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, on *Butcher's* creek, in *Mecklenburg* county, two Negro fellows, viz. WILL, a middle sized well made fellow, very black, and has a defect in one of his fore teeth. JAMES, about 19 years old, very slender, and brother to *Will*. Whoever apprehends the said slaves, and conveys them to *Swepson Jefferies*, their overseer, shall receive 40*s.* for each, besides the allowance by law.

L. BURWELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, the 28th of *June* last, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a star in his forehead, a small blaze in his face, one glass eye, and branded on the near shoulder G. Whoever brings the said horse to *Mr. Edward Johnson*, at *Rocky Ridge*, shall have 20*s.* reward.

ANDREW EDMONSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 20, 1769.

AT a general meeting of the merchants and traders of this colony, held at the *Raleigh*, to appoint a certain day in the General and *Oyer* courts for the meeting of all persons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country, and also to agree upon a certain limited time for settling the price and course of exchange, thereby to expedite the mode and shorten the expense of doing business, it was proposed and unanimously agreed to,

First. That the 25th days of *October* and *April*, and the 1st days of the *Oyer* courts, shall be the fixed days of meeting in *Williamsburg* for all persons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country.

Second. That the time limited for settling the price and course of exchange, and the payment of all money contracts in the General Courts, shall be three days; to begin from the said 25th days of *October* and *April*, exclusive of *Sundays*, and in the *Oyer* courts from the first days of the said courts to the first *Friday* in the said courts.

Third. That all persons who shall engage for the payment of money, or other contracts, in *Williamsburg*, in the General and *Oyer* courts, shall be deemed violators of their engagements, and declared absenters, if not present on the above first days.

JAMES HUBARD, Secretary of the Trade.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT seven thousand acres of LAND in *Brunswick*, within forty miles of *Petersburg*; also about fifteen hundred acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, within fifty miles of *Petersburg*. There are several plantations on these tracts, and great part of the soil is exceeding good.

For terms apply to Tf R. RUFFIN.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Thursday *the* 12*th of* October, *for ready money,*

Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

Most of them *Virginia* born.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation, in *Louisa* county, from *James Whaley*, overseer, on last *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man slave, by some called *Tom Sater*, of a middle size, well made for strength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many small pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dress was died brown cotton. He managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sabra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5*l.* and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20*l.* paid by Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first survey.

HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Tf

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.